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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/926,690	12/03/2001	Kenichi Otani	216009US3PCT	9480

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EXAMINER

HECKENBERG JR, DONALD H

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1722

DATE MAILED: 08/15/2003

17

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/926,690

Applicant(s)

OTANI ET AL.

Examiner

Donald Heckenberg

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 June 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 and 13-17 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 12 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on July 13, 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ 6) ☐ Other: _____

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1. The file wrapper to the instant application contains a Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) which filed on April 24, 2003. The IDS has a transmittal page indicating that a PTO-1449 form was attached to the IDS indicating the references to be considered in the instant application. However, no 1449 form is in the file. It is not known whether a 1449 was filed with the IDS, or if the form was filed and subsequently lost at the PTO. Applicant is requested to review their records and file and indicate whether a 1449 form was in fact filed with this IDS, and if so, resubmit the form in response to this Office Action.

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1-5, 11, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Granberg (U.S. Pat. No. 4,014,739; previously of record).

Grandberg discloses a pulp mold which comprises a shaping part of a prescribed shape (18). A peripheral part (including depression 18a) extends outward from a peripheral edge of the

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shaping part (figure 2). A net (30 and 32) covers the shaping part and at least part of the peripheral part (figure 2). A fixing member (16) is disposed on the periphery of the net, and the fixing member being directly attached to the peripheral part to fix the net (using structure 42b).

Grandberg further disclose the fixing member to have a mating projection (42b) that fits in a mating depression made in the peripheral part to fix the fixing member to the peripheral part (see figure 2). The mating projection can be moved from a clamping position in which the net is forced against the shaping part (figure 2), to a non-clamping position (figure 3) in which the net is not forced against the shaping part, and thus, the apparatus of Grandberg is provided with a means for adjusting a mold clamping force.

Claims 4-5 recite that the papermaking part is configured to face a second papermaking part. Written as such, these claims do not require a second papermaking part, but rather only require the first papermaking part be configured as such that it could be faced with a second papermaking part. The apparatus of Grandberg, as shown in figure 1, is configured such that it is capable of being faced with another papermaking part, and thus anticipates the language of claims 4-5.

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4. Claims 6-7 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Greve (U.S. Pat. No. 5,770,016; previously of record).

Greve discloses a mold comprising a shaping part (30), a peripheral part (14) extending outward of the shaping part, a flange (18), and a net (16) covering the peripheral part. The net covers the shaping part and at least part of the peripheral part, and the net is positioned so that the flange prevents the net from receiving a clamping force (see figures 2 and 7). The part of the net that covers the peripheral part is positioned lower than a surface (15) and the flange (18) that receives the mold clamping force (see figures 2 and 7).

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. The factual inquiries set forth in Graham v. John Deere Co., 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for

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establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35

U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

7. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary.

Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

8. Claims 8 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Greve in view of Hatton (U.S. Pat. No. 2,105,593; previously of record).

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Greve discloses the apparatus as described above. Greve further discloses a means to apply a mold clamping force. Greve does not disclose the means for applying the mold clamping force to be adjustable.

Hatton discloses a mold for producing fiber product which is provided with a means (15) for adjusting a mold clamping force in order to allow desired forcing of liquid out of the molding material (see p. 2, column 1, lines 22-26).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have modified the apparatus of Greve as such to have made the means for applying the force adjustable because this would allow for the desired result of excess liquid being removed from the molding material as suggested by Hatton. Note further, this modification of Greve is an example of making a known part adjustable, which is generally seen as obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.

See In re Stevens, 212 F.2d 197, 101 USPQ 284 (Cust. & Pat. App. 1954).

9. Claims 9-10 and 16-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Greve in view of Schlör et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 4,853,087; previously of record).

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Greve disclose the apparatus as described above. Greve does not disclose a sealing member provided on the surface on which a mold clamping force is to be exerted or on the part of the net covering the peripheral part.

Schlör discloses a mold for producing products from wet fibers wherein the apparatus is provided with a seal (21) along a part peripheral to the molding cavity and in a mold clamping zone in order prevent molding materials from escaping the mold cavity (see figure 1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the Applicant's invention to have modified the apparatus of Greve as such to have provided a seal along a peripheral part of the molding cavity (and hence, on the part of the net covering the peripheral part) or in a mold clamping zone because this would have prevented molding material from escaping the molding cavity as suggested Schlör.

10. Applicant's arguments filed June 13, 2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that Granberg does not anticipate claim 1. Specifically, Applicant contends that Granberg does not teach or suggest the fixing member to be "directly attached" to the peripheral part to fix the net as recited in claim 1. Applicant

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asserts the Granberg's structure 42b is the equivalent to the fixing member defined in claim 1, and that structure 42b does not directly attach to the peripheral part.

Applicant's equating of only structure 42b of Granberg to the "fixing member" recited in the claims of the instant application is not correct. Grandberg's fixing member is the entire structure numbered 16 (see figure 2), which includes both part 42b and the lower base 36. As the peripheral part contacts the base (at slot 42a), the peripheral part is directly attached to the fixing member. There is nothing in the language of claim 1 of the instant application that prevents the entire structure 16 of Grandberg from anticipating a "fixing member." Grandberg therefore does anticipate the language of claim 1.

Assuming, arguendo, that the fixing member recited in claim 1 were equated to only structure 42b of Grandberg, the reference would still anticipate claim 1. Applicant's argument seems to suggest the language "directly attached" means that the fixing member must actually contact the peripheral part. The term "directly attached" is not defined in the disclosure of the application, and thus term must be given the broadest reasonable meaning of the words in their ordinary usage as they would be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art. In re Morris, 127 F.3d 1048, 1054, 44 USPQ2d 1023, 1027 (Fed. Cir. 1997). In

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determining the ordinary and customary means that would be attributed to a term by those skilled in the art, dictionary definitions can be used in the process. Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica, Inc. v. Schering-Plough Corp., 320 F.3d 1339, 1346, 65 USPQ2d 1961, 1965 (Fed. Cir. 2003). Webster's dictionary gives one definition of the adverb form of "direct" as "by close, logical, causal, or consequential relationship."¹ Thus, one of ordinary skill in the art could reasonably construe the term "directly" as simply meaning a close, causal relationship. The structure 42b of Grandberg is in a close causal relationship to the peripheral part of the shaping portion when the apparatus is in the fix position, and thus, the structure 42b is "directly attached" to the peripheral part of the shaping section. Thus, Grandberg anticipates the language of claim 1 in this manner as well.

With respect to claims 6-7, Applicant argues that the reference Greve is not analogous art. Claims 6-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102 as being anticipated by Greve, and thus, for these claims, there is no analogous art test with another reference as is the case under 35 U.S.C. 103. As set forth above, Greve discloses all of the structural features of the

¹ Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 10th Edition (1998), p. 328. See the copy of this page attached to this Office Action.

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claimed apparatus. Claims 6-7 of the instant application are apparatus claims, and thus not limited for patentability to the art of papermaking. See In re Casey, 370 F.2d 576, 580 152 USPQ 235, 238 (Cust. & Pat. App. 1967); In re Otto, 312 F.2d 937, 939, 136 USPQ 458, 459 (Cust. & Pat. App. 1963) (noting the intended use of an apparatus claim is not relevant to the issue of patentability). Further, the plastic fiber process in which Greve suggest the apparatus can be used involves a slurry of fibers which are shaped on a screen structure (see columns 1-2). Thus, it is readily evident from the disclosure of Greve that the apparatus could be used in a similar slurry fiber process such as papermaking.

Applicant further argues that Greve does not disclose a flange.

Glange does disclose a structure (18) that anticipates "a flange" as recited in claim 6 of the instant application, as described above.

With respect to the obvious rejections of claims 8-10 under 35 U.S.C. 103, Applicant argues that the secondary references of Hatton and Schlör do not disclose a flange as recited in the claims. Applicant further that there is no suggestion to combine these references with the disclosure of Greve, and thus the combination is based solely upon hindsight reconstruction.

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As discussed above, Greve disclose the flange structure. Therefore, the fact that neither Hatton and Schlör disclose this feature is irrelevant. One cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See In re Merck & Co., 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986); In re Keller, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (Cust. & Pat. App. 1981).

In response to Applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See In re McLaughlin, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (Cust. & Pat. App. 1971). As described in the rejections above, both Hatton and Schlör provide motivation to combine the references with the disclosure of Greve, and thus would have rendered the claims obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.

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11. Claim 12 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

12. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

The prior art of record fails to teach or suggest a papermaking mold comprising a first papermaking part having a prescribed shape, a first fixing member, and a first net, wherein the first net is attached to at least a portion of the first fixing member, and the first fixing member is directly attached to the first paper making part, further comprising a second papermaking part having a second prescribed shape, a second fixing member, and a second net, wherein the second net is attached to at least a portion of the second fixing member, the second fixing member being directly detachably attached to the second papermaking part, and wherein the first and second papermaking parts are configured to form a cavity into which pulp slurry is injected when the first and second papermaking parts are attached as recited in claim 12.

The closest prior art disclosed by Granberg and Greve is described above. Neither Granberg or Greve disclose the second

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fixing and second papermaking part in relation to the first papermaking member and first paper making part.

13. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).


A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

14. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Donald Heckenberg whose telephone number is (703) 308-6371. The


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examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 9:30 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wanda Walker, can be reached at (703) 308-0457. The official fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306. The unofficial fax phone number is (703) 305-3602.



Donald Heckenberg
August 11, 2003



JAMES P. MACKEY
PRIMARY EXAMINER
8/12/03

328 diquat dirt bike

folding together to protect writing on its waxed surfaces 2: a picture or series of pictures (as an altarpiece) painted or carved on two hinged tablets 3: a work made up of two matching parts

di-quat \di-'kwät/ *n* [di- + *quaternary*] (1960): a powerful nonpersistent herbicide $C_{12}H_{11}Br_2N_2$ that has been used to control water weeds (as the water hyacinth)

dir-dum \dir-'däm, 'dör-/ *n* [ME (northern dial.) *durdan*, *durdum* uproar, fr. Celt; akin to W *dwrdd* noise, clamor, Mir *dordán* humming, droning] (ca. 1693) *Scot*: BLAME

dire \dir/ *adj* dir-er; dir-est [*L. dirus*; akin to Gk *deinos* terrifying, Skt *dvesti* he hates] (1567) 1 *a*: exciting horror (~ suffering) 2: DISMAL, OPPRESSIVE (~ days) 3: warning of disaster (a ~ forecast) 4: desperately urgent (~ need) 5: EXTREME (~ poverty) — **dire-ly** *adv* — **dire-ness** *n*

di-rect \dä-'rekt, di-/ *vb* [ME, fr. *L. directus* straight, fr. pp. of *dirigere* to direct — more at *DRESS*] *vt* (14c) 1 *a* *obs*: to write (a letter) to a person 2: to mark with the name and address of the intended recipient 3: to impart orally 4: to adapt in expression so as to have particular applicability (a lawyer who ~s his appeals to intelligence) 2 *a*: to regulate the activities or course of 3: to carry out the organizing, energizing, and supervising of 4: to dominate and determine the course of 5: to train and lead performances of 6: to cause to turn, move, or point undeviatingly or to follow a straight course (X rays are ~ed through the body) 7: to point, extend, or project in a specified line or course 8: to request or enjoin with authority 9: to show or point out the way for ~ *vi* 1: to point out, prescribe, or determine a course or procedure 2: to act as director *syn* see *COMMAND*, *CONDUCT*

direct adj [ME, fr. *L. directus*] (15c) 1 *a* of a celestial body: moving in the general planetary direction from west to east; not retrograde 2 *a*: stemming immediately from a source (~ result) 3: being or passing in a straight line of descent from parent to offspring; LINEAL (~ ancestor) 4: having no compromising or impairing element (~ insult) 5 *a*: proceeding from one point to another in time or space without deviation or interruption: STRAIGHT 6: proceeding by the shortest way (the ~ route) 7: NATURAL, STRAIGHTFORWARD (~ manner) 8 *a*: marked by absence of an intervening agency, instrumentality, or influence 9: effected by the action of the people or the electorate and not by representatives (~ democracy) 10: consisting of or reproducing the exact words of a speaker or writer 11: characterized by close logical, causal, or consequential relationship (~ evidence) 12: capable of dyeing without the aid of a mordant

direct adv (14c): in a direct way: as 1: from point to point without deviation 2: by the shortest way (flew ~ to Miami) 3: from the source without interruption or diversion (the writer must take his material ~ from life — Douglas Stewart) 4: without an intervening agency or step (buy ~ from the manufacturer)

direct action *n* (1912): action that seeks to achieve an end directly and by the most immediately effective means (as boycott or strike)

direct current *n* (ca. 1889): an electric current flowing in one direction only and substantially constant in value — *abbr.* *DC*

di-rect-ed *adj* (1891) 1: subject to supervision or regulation (a ~ reading program for students) 2: having a positive or negative sense (~ line segment) — **di-rect-ed-ness** *n*

direct examination *n* (ca. 1859): the first examination of a witness by the party calling the witness — *compare* *CROSS-EXAMINATION*

di-rect-ion \dä-'rek-shən, di-/ *n* (15c) 1: guidance or supervision of action or conduct; MANAGEMENT 2 *archaic*: SUPERScription 3 *a*: an explicit instruction; ORDER 4: assistance in pointing out the proper route — *usu.* used in pl. (asked for ~s to the beach) 4: the line or course on which something is moving or is aimed to move or along which something is pointing or facing 5 *archaic*: DIRECTORATE 6 *a*: a channel or direct course of thought or action 7: TENDENCY, TREND 8: a guiding, governing, or motivating purpose 9: the art and technique of directing an orchestra, band, or a show (as for stage or screen) 10: a word, phrase, or sign indicating the appropriate tempo, mood, or intensity of a passage or movement in music — **di-rect-ion-less** \-ləs/ *adj* — **di-rect-ion-less-ness** \-nəs/ *n*

di-rect-ion-al \-shənəl, -shə-nəl/ *adj* (1881) 1: of, relating to, or indicating direction in space: *a*: suitable for detecting the direction from which radio signals come or for sending out radio signals in one direction only 2: operating most effectively in a particular direction 3: relating to direction or guidance esp. of thought or effort — **di-rect-ion-al-ity** \-rek-shə-'nə-lə-tē/ *n*

direction angle *n* (ca. 1909): an angle made by a given line with an axis of reference; *specif*: such an angle made by a straight line with the three axes of a rectangular Cartesian coordinate system — *usu.* used in pl.

direction cosine *n* (ca. 1889): any of the cosines of the three angles between a directed line in space and the positive direction of the axes of a rectangular Cartesian coordinate system — *usu.* used in pl.

direction finder *n* (1913): a radio receiving device for determining the direction of incoming radio waves that typically consists of a coil antenna rotating freely on a vertical axis

di-rect-ive \dä-'rek-tiv, di-/ *adj* (15c) 1: serving or intended to guide, govern, or influence 2: serving to point direction; *specif*: DIRECTIONAL 3: of or relating to psychotherapy or counseling in which the counselor introduces information, content, or attitudes not previously expressed by the client

directive *n* (1902): something that serves to direct, guide, and *usu.* impel toward an action or goal; *esp*: an authoritative instrument issued by a high-level body or official

di-rect-iv-ity \dä-'rek-ti-və-tē, (di-) / *n* (1928): the property of being directional

direct lighting *n* (1928): lighting in which the greater part of the light goes directly from the source to the area lit

di-rect-ly \dä-'rek(t)-lē, di-, in sense 2 *esp* \dä-'rek-lē or 'drek-lē/ *adv* (15c) 1 *a*: in a direct manner (~ relevant) (the road runs ~ east



diptych 2

and west) 2 *b*: in immediate physical contact 3: in the direct variation 4 *a*: without delay: IMMEDIATELY 5: while: SHORTLY

di-rect-ly \dä-'rek(t)-lē, di-, 'drek-lē/ *conj* (1795) chiefly Brit. *adv* after: AS SOON AS (~ I received it I rang up the shipping agent) — *F. W. Crofts*

directly proportional *n* (1796): related by direct variation: PURE INVERSELY PROPORTIONAL

direct mail *n* (ca. 1923): printed matter (as circulars) procuring business or contributions and mailed directly to individuals

di-rect-ness \dä-'rek(t)-nəs, di-/ *n* (1598) 1: the character of accuracy in course or aim 2: strict pertinence: STRAIGHTFORWARDNESS (her ~ was disarming — Robin Cook)

direct object *n* (1879): a word or phrase denoting the result of the action of a verb

Di-rec-toire \dä-'drek-twā(r), -'rek-/ *adj* [F, fr. *Directoire* of five officials who governed France from 1795–99, fr. *dirigere* to direct] (1878): of, relating to, or imitative of the style of clothing, or decoration prevalent in France during the period of the *dirigere*

di-rec-tor \dä-'rek-tər, di-/ *n* (15c): one that directs: as 1: of an organized group or administrative unit (as a bureau or office) 2: one of a group of persons entrusted with the overall direction of a corporate enterprise 3: one that supervises the production (as for stage or screen) 4: with responsibility for action, music, and rehearsals 5: CONDUCTOR 6 — **di-rec-tor-ship** \-shəp/ *n*

di-rec-tor-ate \dä-'rek-tə-'rāt, di-/ *n* (1837) 1: the office or position of director 2 *a*: a board of directors (as of a corporation) 3: members of a board of directors 4: an executive staff (as of a department)

di-rec-to-ri-al \dä-'rek-tō-'rē-əl, (di-) 'tōr-/ *adj* (1770) 1: direct 2: of or relating to a director or to theatrical or motion picture directors (as of the set) (1953): a lightweight folding armchair with a back and seat *usu.* of cotton duck

di-rec-to-ry \dä-'rek-tə-'rē, di-/ *adj* (15c): serving to direct; *specif*: providing advisory but not compulsory guidance

directory *n*, *p* -ries [ME *directorie* guide, fr. ML *directorium*, fr. neut. of LL *directorius* directorial, fr. *L. dirigere*] (1543) 1 *a*: a book or collection of directions, rules, or ordinances 2: an alphabetical or classified list (as of names and addresses) 2: a body of directors

direct primary *n* (1900): a primary in which nominations of candidates for office are made by direct vote

direct product *n* (ca. 1925): CARTESIAN PRODUCT; *esp*: a group that is the Cartesian product of two or more groups

di-rec-tress \dä-'rek-trəs, di-/ *n* (1580): a woman who is a director: *di-rec-tress* \dä-'rek-tris, di-/ *n* [F, fr. ML *directrix*, *directrix*] (1611) RECTRESS

di-rec-trix \-rek-triks/ *n*, *pl* -trix-es \-trik-səz/ also -triks-es \-triks-/ *ML* fem. of LL *directrix*, fr. *L. dirigere*] (1622) 1 *archaic*: TRESS 2: a fixed curve with which a generatrix maintains a constant relationship in generating a geometric figure; *specif*: a straight line the distance to which from any point of a conic section is fixed the distance from the same point to a focus

direct sum *n* (ca. 1928): CARTESIAN PRODUCT — *compare* *DIRECT PRODUCT*

direct tax *n* (1801): a tax exacted directly from the taxpayer

direct variation *n* (1949) 1: mathematical relationship between variables that can be expressed by an equation in which one variable is equal to a constant times the other 2: an equation or function expressing direct variation — *compare* *INVERSE VARIATION*

dire-ful \dir-'fəl, di-/ *adj* (1583) 1: DREADFUL 2: OMINOUS — **ly** \-lə-/ *adv*

dire wolf *n* (1925): a large extinct lupine mammal (*Canis dirus*) from Pleistocene deposits of North America

dirge \dərj/ *n* [ME *dirige*, the Office of the Dead, fr. the first word of the Latin antiphon, fr. *L. imper*, of *dirigere* to direct — more at *DRESS*] 1: a song or hymn of grief or lamentation; *esp*: one intended for company funeral or memorial rites 2: a slow, solemn, and mournful piece of music 3: something (as a poem) that has the quality of a dirge — **dirge-like** \-līk/ *adj*

dir-ham \dir-'häm, di-/ *n* [Ar, fr. *L. drachma* drachma] (1788) MONEY table 2 — *see* *dinar*, *ryyal* at MONEY table

di-ri-gi-ble \di-'rī-jə-bəl, dā-'rī-jə-/ *adj* [L *dirigere*] (1581): being steered

dirigible *n* [dirigible (balloon)] (1885): AIRSHIP

di-ri-gism \di-'rī-jī-zəm, dē-rē-zhēs-m/ *n* [F, fr. *diriger* to direct *L. dirigere*] + *-ism* -ism] (1947): economic planning and control (the state — *di-ri-giste* \di-'rī-jēst, dē-rē-/ *adj*)

dirk \dərk/ *n* [Sc *durk*] (1557): a long straight-bladed dagger

dirk *v* (1599): to stab with a dirk

dirl \dīr(-əl), dər/ *v* [perh. alter. of *thirl*] (1715) *Scot* to QUIVER

dirndl \dörn-dl/ *n* [short for G *Dirndlkleid*, fr. G *dial. Dirndl* G *Kleid* dress] (1937) 1: a dress style with tight bodice, short full neck, and gathered skirt 2: a full skirt with a tight waistband

dirt \dɜrt/ *n* [ME *drit*, fr. ON; akin to OE *dritan* to defecate] 1: EXCREMENT 2: a filthy or soiling substance (as mud, grime) 3 *archaic*: something worthless 4: a contemptible person: loose or packed soil or sand 5: EARTH 3 *a*: an abject or filthy person 6: CORRUPTION, CHICANERY 7: licentiousness of theme or d: scandalous or malicious gossip 8: embarrassing incriminating information

dirt-bag \dɜrt-'bæg/ *n* (ca. 1967) *slang*: a dirty, unkempt, contemptible person

dirt bike *n* (1970): a *usu.* lightweight motorcycle designed for use on unpaved surfaces